# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9026.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868. Annual Subscription, in advance...Rupees Fifty Two


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. including postage ... | 52 0 |
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... 7 As. per line. | |
| Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „ | |
| Third and succeeding 2 „ „ | |

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | |
| First insertion ..... Rs. | 5 0 |
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ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ACLAND—April 30th, at Nice, of pleurisy, Samuel Lawford Acland, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay, aged 37 years.

COLLYMORE—May 21st, at Byculla, Arabella Mathilda, the third daughter of Mr. J. H. Collymore, Inspector of Customs Preventive Service, aged 19 years, deeply regretted by her relations and friends.

DEAL—May 10th, at Annesley Bay, John Deal, Commander ship *Hakeswell*, aged 44 years.

WALCOTT—May 16th, near Morasa in Guzerat, Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Walcott, Royal Artillery.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 330 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Furzes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

*N. B.*—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah

| Up. | | May | down. | | May June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | | 4 18 | Leave Bussorah | | 23 6 |
| „ | Kurrachee | 8 22 | „ | Fao | 0 0 |
| „ | Guadur | 9 23 | „ | Bushire | 20 9 |
| „ | Muscat | 12 26 | „ | Lingah | 28 11 |
| „ | B. Abbas | 14 28 | „ | B. Abbas | 30 13 |
| „ | Lingo | 15 29 | | | May |
| | | June | „ | Muscat | 1 15 |
| „ | Bushire | 18 1 | „ | Guadur | 3 17 |
| „ | Fao | 19 2 | „ | Kurrachee | 6 20 |
| Arrive Bussorah | | 20 3 | Arrive Bombay | | 9 23 |

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 699 tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

*N.B.*—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 15 | Leave Calcutta | 15 |
| „ Cowrar | 16 | „ Bhallipatam | 18 |
| „ Cochin | 19 | „ Visagapatam | 18 |
| „ Tuticorin | 20 | „ Coconada | 19 |
| „ Colombo | 20 | „ Madras | 23 |
| „ Galle | | „ Pondicherry | |
| „ Negapatam | 24 | „ Negapatam | 24 |
| „ Pondicherry | | „ Galle | |
| „ Madras | 27 | „ Colombo | 27 |
| „ Coconada | 29 | „ Tuticorin | 28 |
| „ Visagapatam | 30 | „ Cochin | 29 |
| „ Bhallipatam | 30 | „ Cowrar | 2 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 3 | „ Arrive Bombay | 4 |

The Steam Ship "SOBRERE," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon, calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut weather permitting.

The sea-ports leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nilgiris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

*(With despatch).*

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Mander, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked 4 in a diamond with D. below), the Cargo of a boat swamped in the Harbour last evening, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. TEHUE, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited)
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotell is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

*Terms*—CASH.
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

*To be Ready Shortly,*

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee ungalow.
Cash Department.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables at Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

Private Stables out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. S. HILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEEE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

FRESH MONSOON SUPPLIES.—C. A FURDOONJEE begs to acquaint his kind Constituents that he has just received from England fresh CONSIGNMENTS of fresh OILMAN'S STORES, and WINES, BEER, & PORTER of superior quality. He begs his up-country Constituents to send their Orders for Monsoon Supply at an early date, as the Season will be closed sooner. He has also prepared every variety of fresh Indian Condiments, particularly made for the Gentry and Nobility of England. Orders for the same will be executed with care and promptness.

CAWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.

Hummum, Street, 18th May 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Adjourned Annual General Meeting, held on the 12th instant, a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 250 per Share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY next, the 21st instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1868.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalls, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and material.

BEST QUALITY SILK & SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor. The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton. Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton. Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor. Striped Ottawan; and
Ring Scarf. Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Angola shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford. The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton. „ Daisy.
„ Opera. „ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor. „ Olympic.
„ Cavalier. „ Colonial; and
„ Persigny. „ Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

From Rs. 1-8 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
Just Received.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits. ready made, always on hand.

*Terms Strictly Cash.*

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Board Ring. |
| 2 | „ Linen Collars. | 1 | Walking Stick. |
| 1 | „ Under-Vests. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 1 | „ Fine White Cotton Socks. | 1 | Binocular Glass. |
| 1 | „ Fine Coloured do. | 1 | Rug with Strap. |
| 1 | „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Dressing Bag. |
| 1 | „ Coloured do. do. | 2 | Overland Portmanteau. |
| 1 | (one) Overland Suit. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| 2 | (two) Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Opera Hat. |
| 3 | (two) Pairs Kid Gloves. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| 6 | (six) Scarfs and Ties. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| | Apollo House. | 1 | Easy Chair. |
| | | | BADHAM & Co. |

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Panoramic views of Elphinstone Circle, Elphinstone Land and Press Company's property, Bird's-eye Views of Bombay, Reversing Station Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta. &c. &c.

Studio open daily for Portraits from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SYKES AND DWYER.

9, Hummum Street, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

## NOTICES.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATOW PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchants under the names and styles of JAITHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATOW PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS & COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Creditors on the above Estate are hereby informed that a DIVIDEND on admitted Claims, at the rate of (3) three per cent, will be paid to them personally, or to their Attorneys, on and after THURSDAY the 14th instant, at the Office of the Trustee, No. 6 Rampart Row. Production of Vouchers in support of Claims is necessary.

RAMCHUNDRA MAHADEVA,
Manager for the Trustees.

Bombay, 8th May 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, and VELCHUND GOLAUBCHUND, lately trading under the name of HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE BUTIWALA, SONS, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS on this Estate, who have proved their Claims, will be held at the Office of Mr. P. E. BENDIR, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider an offer for the disposal of certain assets of this Estate, and in the event of the majority of Creditors in number and value deciding in favour of accepting the offer, application will be made to the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers, on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to the acceptance of the same.

The particulars of the offer and further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

P. E. BENDIR,
CURSETJEE SORABJEE NADURSHAW, } Trustees.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th May 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

*Now on View.*

MR. JENSEN'S FINE PORTRAIT
OF
SIR ROBERT NAPIER,
Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Portrait is to be engraved.

Proofs .. .....Rs. 26. Prints ... .....Rs. 15.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2 APOLLO STREET. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee), with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE ICE COMMITTEE.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

OUT-STATION ORDERS.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

FORM OF ADDRESS.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House, No 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to MR. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—mea uring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by MR. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, UNDER LIQUIDATION).

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AT RUPEES NINE PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES NINE per SHARE (on Shares of Members who are not in any way indebted to the Company), will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PELLE, on the production of the Letters of Allotment and Receipts for 1st Call.

All holders of Allotment Letters not being original Allottees of the Shares therein referred to will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from such original Allottees previous to any payment being made to them.

G.S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Register-ed Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

## NOTICES.

*In the Press.*

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SEPOY, And Interior Economy of a Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

BY
AN OFFICER OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Applications to be made to the
SUPERINTENDENT MISSION PRESS, SURAT
*Price*—Rs. 3.

ARCHITECTURE
AT
BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,
Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN,
with Historical and Architectural Notes,
BY
T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,
Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gent's | Calf Walking Boots, | extra stou |
| Do. | Enamel | do. |
| Do. | do. Jack Boots. | |
| Do. | Calf Wellington's, | spur boxes. |
| Do. | Patent Dress do. | do. |

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY and also at Kurrachee under the Name Style, and Firm of Messrs. MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE & Co.; and at London under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.

UPON hearing Mr. Pelle, Attorney for the Trustees of the Estate of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, Insolvent traders, and upon reading the Petition of such Trustees praying for the direction for this Honourable Court as to the mode of distributing the Assets in their hands, and the Affidavit of ROWLAND HAMILTON, one of such Trustees, verifying such Petition, sworn on the Fifth day of May instant, I do order that 3 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of May instant, be fixed as the day and time for the hearing of the matter of the said Petition and that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jami Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar* Newspapers; and I do further order that such of the Creditors of the said Insolvent Traders as shall desire to be heard on the said Twenty-seventh day of May shall be at liberty to attend on that day and shall be entitled, on application to the Attorneys to the said Trustees, to a copy of the said Petition and Affidavit, and to file Affidavit on their respective parts setting forth the facts on which they rely, such Affidavit to be filed and copies thereof delivered to the Attorneys of the said Trustees four clear days before the said Twenty-seventh day of May instant.—Dated this Fifth day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PIELE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Select preparations of all sorts.
*Medicine* Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly Overland to ensure their freshness.
Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

BANK OF INDIA, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To lay before the Meeting the Liquidators' account, showing their acts, dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

II. To ask the Meeting to elect Members to fill vacancies now existing in the Consulting Committee of Shareholders elected at the General Meeting held on the 2nd day of July 1866.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 12th May 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. Carriage and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berai (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large airy BUNGALOW, with another small one attached, with Outhouses, Cookrooms, Stables, &c., &c., and a large Compound around it, No. 6, called Belmont, situate at Bhandarwada Hill, Mazagon, suitable for two or three, Families to live in, formerly in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS ORMISTON, and now lying vacant. Apply to the Executors of the late RUNSORDASS CANJEE, House No. 67, Mody Khana, Fort.

A PORTION of a BUNGALOW, very nicely situated near Mount Road, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLING, TO BE LET. For particulars apply to SOMJEE PARPIA, Parell Road, near Iron Foundry.

Byculla, 20th March 1868.

TO LET.—ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTRY at the Premises.

## NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of COWASJEE JEHAN-GEER JUSSAWALLA, an Insolvent.

UPON hearing Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANG, Attorney for the Trustees of the abovenamed Insolvent, I do order and direct that all persons claiming to be Creditors upon the above Estate who have not already done so, do send in their Claims, in writing, to Mr. JOSEPH SEQUEIRA, Manager to the Trustees of the said Estate, in No. 1 Oak Lane within the Fort, on or before the Twenty-fifth day of May, instant, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared by the Trustees of the Estate next after that date. And I do further order that this Order be once advertized in the *Government Gazette*, twice in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and twice in the *Jame-Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar*.—Dated this 8th day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
„ Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal Value of sh. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr sh. | | |
| 3,140,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | Bank of Bengal .. | 1780½ per sh. |
| 1,045,000 | 500 | 400 | ..... | Bank of Bombay.. | 95 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 375 | ..... | Ditto Ditto New.. | 84 per ct pm |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ..... | Bombay Pres. Bank | 102 per share |
| 2,000,0 0 | 200 | 200 | ..... | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 83 per share |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ..... | Brokers Banking Company ... | 68 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Central Bank .. | 3 per share |
| 800,000 | 1290 | 200 | 5 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China | 135 per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | 18½ | China Bank .. | 5 per share |
| 700,000 | 250 | 250 | | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.. | 270 p ct prem. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 13 | Comptoird' Escompted' Paris .. | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London.. | No quot. |
| 800,000 | 500 | 200 | ..... | Indian Peninsular London & China Bk. | 183 per share |
| 3,750,000 | 200 | 1,000 | 9 | Madras Bank .. | 65 per cent |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 p. ct | National Bank of India ... .. | 123 ex di |
| 800,000 | 250 | 250 | 18 | Oriental Bank .. | 435 per share |
| | 100 | 200 | ..... | Royal Bank of India | 83 per share |
| | 200 | 250 | ..... | Guzerat Bank ... | 65 nominal. |

### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 400 | 200 | 15 | Bengal Credit Mob. | 76 per share |
| 1,200,000 | 400 | 130 | ..... | Financial Assn. of India and China. | 69 per share |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,200 | ..... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. .. .. | 315 per share |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 p s | Elphinstone Land Co... ... .. | 760 per share |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 400 | ..... | New Do.. .. .. | 160 per share |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,100 | ..... | Frere Land Co. ... | 145 per share |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | ..... | Masagon Land and Reclamation Co... | 720 per share |
| ..... | 2,000 | 1,320 | 25 p s | Port Canning .. | 340 |
| 2,180,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | ..... | Colaba Land Co ... | 1,065 |

### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | ..... | Bombay Ship Co .. | 2,100 pr share |
| 260,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 26 | S. Coast and River Steam Nav Co ... | 430 per share |
| 300,000 | 3,000 | 3,500 | ..... | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co | 2,375 per share |
| 180,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | ..... | Prince of W. Ship Co | 1,600 per share |
| 150,000 | 500 | 500 | ..... | Vingas Patent Slip & Foundry Co .. | 120 per share |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 | 250 | Union Shipping Co. Limited ... | 100 per share |

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks.. | 6 months' sight. | 1s. 11 15/16d. to 1s. 0d. |
| Do. Credits.. | 6 Do. do.... | 2s. 0 1-2d. to 2s. 0¼d. |
| Do. Documents. | 6 Do. do.... | 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d. |
| Calcutta ... .. .. | At sight .. .. | 98 |
| Do. .. .. .. | 30 days' sight.. | 98½ |
| Do. .. .. .. | 60 Do. do. ... | 98 |
| China ... .. .. | 60 days' sight... | 210 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. | .. | 6 per ce |
| Mercantile Bills.. | .. .. | 8 do. |
| Four per cent. Co.'s .. | 1835-36 .. .. | } 91½ |
| .. .. .. | 1842-45 .. .. | |
| .. .. .. | 1854-55 .. .. | |
| Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan | 1856-57 .. .. | 107½ |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan | 1854-55 .. .. | 113½ |
| Five and half per cent. .. | .. .. | 113½ |
| Municipal 15 per cent. Loan... | .. .. | 111½ |

BANK OF BENGAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. | .. | 7 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills .. .. | .. | 10 do. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each .. .. .. | .. Rs. 10-8 |
| Bank of England Notes .. .. | .. .. „ 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars .. .. .. | .. „ 295 |
| Carolas .. .. .. | .. „ 290 |
| Mexican Dollars .. .. | .. „ 220 |
| German Crowns .. .. | .. „ 310 |
| Five-Franc Pieces.. .. | .. „ 223 |
| Bar Silver .. .. | .. „ 108-8 |
| Gold Leaf .. .. | .. „ 12-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English .. | .. „ 10-9 |

# MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Bulkeley, Lieutenant, 103th Foot, to join, from England.
Buchanan, Lieutenant, Bombay Army, on duty, from England.
Lethbridge, Assistant Surgeon Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Leach, Captain, 46th Foot, to join, from England.
Carnegy, Major, Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 22.

Hodgson, Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guard, to join, to Regiment, to Surat.
M'Carthy, Assistant Surgeon, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on duty to Deololie.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(*From the Gazette of India, May* 16.)

The Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levee at Peterhoff on Wednesday, the 20th May, at 11 A.M.

Mr. G. I. Nicholls, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore, until further orders.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. H. Reinhold as Consul at Calcutta for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, vice Mr. Minto, resigned.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Johannes Schroder as Acting Consul for Bremen at Calcutta, during the absence from India of Mr. Johann Smidt.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise Mons. Jacquemin as Consul General for France at Calcutta, during the absence from India of Mons. Victor Fleu.

Captain P. W. Fowlett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assistant to the Governor General's Agents in Rajpootana, for the purpose of superintending the suppression of dacoity on the triple boundary of Bikaneer, Mawrar, and Jeypore.

With reference to Notification No. 668, dated 8th April, Mr. A. C. Lyall, Commissioner, West Berar Division, has been granted the usual preparatory leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th April, to reach the port of embarkation at Bombay.

Surgeon H. E. Busteed received charge of the Office of Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint from Assistant Surgeon H. G. Kingstone on the forenoon of the 15th ultimo.

Mr E. Rule assumed charge of his duties as an Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain R. K. Gillespie, of the 106th Foot, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Anderson who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

Captain R. A. Wyschoo, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Major A. Pond who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

Captain (local Major) E. Bowles, of the 66th Foot, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment in succession to Captain H. D. Marsh who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

Major A. G. Forsyth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 18th (The Shekhawatee) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment in succession to Captain G. B C. Simpson who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

Consequent upon the expiry on the 22nd instant of the term of service of Major General J. S. Paton as Quarter Master General, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieutenant Colonel P. S. Lumsden, of the Bengal Staff Corps Deputy Quarter Master General, to officiate as Quarter Master General, pending the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified for general information that in all cases of Officers returning to England, as the return of Officers proceeding to India, with their wives and families in any of Her Majesty's Indian troops ships by the overland route, the transit charges through Egypt and passing charges on account of their families must be paid before disembarkation.

# SHIPPING.

## DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND MAY.

| Port. | Cotton. | Seed. |
|---|---|---|
| To London... ..... | £3 11s. 0d. | £1 10s. 0d. |
| „ Liverpool..... | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. | £0 15s. 0d. |
| By Overland Route .. | ..... | £70s. 0d. to £7 10 |
| To China ..... | Rs. 6 to 8 per bale. | .... |
| „ Mauritius ..... | Rs. 1½ per bag. | .... |

### ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 23 | Sumatra(s)..... | Browne..... | Suez, May 10. |
| | Mayaram Dayaram ..... | Profume .... | Annesley Bay, Mar 27 |
| | Lord Clyde (s) .. | Moyland .... | Annesley Bay, May 6. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 12 | Helen Finlayson. | Seator ..... | Carwar. |
| | Mary Fry..... | Fry ..... | Havre. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *The Tweed*, Stewart, to Havre.
Ship *Sister Donard*, Thompson, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Shahzada*, Auld, to Calcutta.
Ship *Marvielle*, Gordon, to Liverpool.
Ship *Windsor Castle*, Montgomry, to Bassein.
Ship *London*, Minto, to Rangoon.
Ship *Chaconi*, Hays, to Rangoon.

Ship *Simla*, to New York, began to load yesterday.

# ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made of it by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

*Bombay Gazette* Press, 1868.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle.

CHARLES E. BENN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

## MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, in reminding their OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS of the near approach of the Monsoon season, request attention to their advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain, that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions, in which ;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery ; and in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies order : Enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent ;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

which is kept replete with the freshest Stores—

HAM, BACON, CHEESE,
COCOA, PATES, FRUITS,
PRESERVED FISH,
PRESERVED MEATS,
PRESERVED SOUPS,
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER STORES,
are received by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly) they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

DELICACIES RECENTLY RECEIVED.

GERMAN ASPARAGUS,
of the usual delicious quality and flavour.
HAMBRO' BEEF,
the finest preserved beef in the world.
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
unadulterated, pure and cheaper than native milk.
PRESERVED BUTTER,
really good.
COLLARED OX TONGUES,
A delicious and handsome side dish.
FRESH TURBOT,
Very fine
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
&c., &c., &c.,

SPIRITS JUST LANDED.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| BRANDY, Treacher's Heart Labelled..... | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| „ Hennessey's ..... | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| „ Martell's ..... | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| GIN, Sroaine and Boord's ..... | 17 8 | 20 0 |
| GENEVA, (Synarac)..... | 21 0 | 24 0 |
| RUM, Realold Jamaica..... | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| WHISKY, Irish (Kinahan's) L.L..... | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| „ Scotch (Crabbie's)..... | 18 0 | 20 0 |

WINES.

BURGUNDY, CLARETS, HOCKS, MADEIRA, PORTS, SAUTERNES, SHERRIES, &c. &c.

Champagnes and Greek Wines expected shortly, orders can be registered.

LIQUEURS

of every description as usual.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Presented at the Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting, 22nd April, 1868.)

It is now the duty of the Directors to lay before the Shareholders the General Balance Sheet of the Bank, made up to the 31st December last, showing a net profit for the year, of £97,288 11s. 3d., or at the rate of upwards of 12 per cent. on the Capital

The Directors regret that they have to deduct from this sum £57,360 12s. 7d., which, on a fresh revision, is found to be the further probable loss on the bad debts of the past three years of Eastern crisis ; but they must remind the Shareholders that they were warned of the greater part of this at the last half-yearly meeting in October, and the Directors can congratulate them on the total loss now falling so infinitely short of that of other similar institutions. The extent of the business, and the credit of the Bank remain unaltered, as is proved by the Balance Sheet, notwithstanding the serious fall in the Rupee Exchange which occurred during the last half of 1867 ; and the profits must, with reduced competition, gradually increase, without any further set-off of magnitude from old bad debts.

The Capital of the Bank being quite intact, the Directors have no hesitation in recommending a Dividend for the half-year at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, which latter is deducted from the charges, leaving the sum of £1,062 17s. 5d. to be carried forward, besides the £10,000 Reserve Fund, which may, they hope, now in better times and free from a crisis which is not likely soon to recur, be gradually built up again.

Mr. T. Lancaster and Mr. W. Macnaughtan are the two Directors who now retire by rotation, and being immediately re-eligible, they offer themselves again to the choice of the Shareholders.

The Auditors, Mr. Alderman Dakin and Mr. Jonathan Thorp, now complete their annual term of office, and present themselves for re-election.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

*Dr.* LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Capital paid up in full ... .. .. | 800,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Reserved Surplus Fund ... .. .. | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Amount due by the Bank, including Bills Payable, Notes in Circulation, Deposits and Current Accounts .. .. .. | 2,332,503 | 5 | 4 |
| „ Profit and Loss, Balance of this Account after payment of an Interim Dividend, providing for bad and doubtful Debts, and paying all Current Charges, Income Tax, &c. .. .. .. .. .. | 21,062 | 17 | 5 |
| | £3,163,566 | 2 | 9 |
| *Cr.* By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies .. .. .. .. | £ 1,053,731 | s. 15 | d. 5 |
| „ Government Securities .. .. .. | 50,318 | 2 | 0 |
| „ Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans .. .. .. | 1,954,826 | 4 | 4 |
| „ Bank Premises and Furniture, at the Head Office and Agencies .. .. | 105,690 | 1 | 0 |
| | £3,163,566 | 2 | 9 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

| 1867. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Dr.* Oct. 16. | To Seventeenth Dividend declared this day, being an *Interim* Dividend for the Half Year to 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum... | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Dec. 31. „ | Amount written off to meet bad and doubtful debts ..... | 57,360 | 12 | 7 |
| „ | Balance at date, proposed to be dealt with as follows :— Dividend (Eighteenth) for the last Half Year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum ... £20,000 0 0 | | | |
| | To be carried to Profit and Loss New Account 1,062 17 5 | 21,062 | 17 | 5 |
| | | £98,423 | 10 | 0 |
| *Cr.* 1867. Dec. 31. | By Balance brought from last Account. | £ 1,134 | s. 18 | d. 9 |
| 1867. Dec. 31. „ | Net Profits on the Operations for the year ending this day.. .. | 97,288 | 11 | 3 |
| | | £98,423 | 10 | 0 |

London, 2nd April, 1868.
Examined and found correct,
THOMAS DAKIN,
JONATHAN THORP, } Auditors.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

MINUTES of the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the London Tavern, Wednesday, the 22nd day of April, 1868.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following Resolutions were successively put :—

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by John Jones, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

1st.—That the Report now presented, together with the Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by W. Macnaughtan Esq., and carried unanimously :—

2nd.—That a Dividend, for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) be now declared, payable on and after the 29th instant.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by John Jones, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

3rd.—That Mr. Thomas Lancaster, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by James Fraser, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

4th.—That Mr. William Macnaughtan, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by J. M. Mackay, Esq., and seconded by O. Lewis, Esq. :—

This motion was not carried.

Moved by O. Lewis, Esq., seconded by Robert Lloyd, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

5th.—That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by Robert Lloyd, Esq., seconded by C. B. Carruthers, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

7th.—That Mr. Owen Lewis be elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, for their valuable services, was moved by John Chapman, Esq., seconded by J. M. Mackay, Esq., and carried unanimously; whereupon the proceedings terminated.

T. A. MITCHELL, Chairman.

The Warrants for the above Dividend to Shareholders of this Presidency are now in course of circulation to their respective addresses.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1868.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL CARGO.—The S. S. "SUMATRA" has brought the whole of the Cargo shipped at Liverpool, per S. S. "MILAN," and samples of Goods per S. S. "RHONE."

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent,
P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having Claims against, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. E. WALCOTT, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date.

J. SINCLAIR, Lt. Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Camp, Ahmedabad, 21st May 1868.

A CARD.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

VISITING AND INVITATION CARDS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN FIRST STYLE AND DESPATCH, ALSO BILLS OF EXCHANGE, LADING, &c.

OFFICE AND OTHER SEALS.

Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 23 Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT., on all admitted and adjusted Claims, is payable on and after the 25th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1 Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS, } Trustees.

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their Claims.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING Co. (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING Co. (in liquidation), will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, at 12, noon, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd May 1868—

1 To receive the Report and Account of the Liquidators.
2 To pass a Resolution declaring the Company fully wound up.

23rd May 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GUNS, HORSES, &c., at Ahmedabad, on WEDNESDAY the 10th June 1868.—The undersigned will sell by AUCTION, on the above date, the property of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. E. WALCOTT, Royal Artillery.

A Snap-action Breech-loader GUN and RIFLE, (Leforcheaux's principle), 12 bore, for pin cartridge, nearly new, made expressly to order by "Beckwith," London, with Cases, &c., complete.

A muzzle-loading GUN, doubled barrelled, 16 bore, by "Beckwith."

A handsome weight carrying ARAB CHARGER, clever across country, and good pig-sticker.

A handsome ARAB CHARGER, a good pig-sticker.

R. A. Saddlery, of latest pattern, nearly new.

And, other VALUABLE PROPERTY.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment,
MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE,
Auctioneer, &c.

Ahmedabad, 20th May 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will make their last appearance this Season on

SATURDAY, 23RD MAY,

when will be enacted Shakespeare's

"TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA,"

and Moliere-Fielding's Farce of

THE MOCK DOCTOR!

OR

THE DUMB LADY CURED!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Rs. 5 0 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 2 8 | Pit ..... „ 1

Tickets to be had at the *Times of India* Office, the *Union Press*, at the Oriental Exchange (opposite the Secretariate), of the Secretary, and at the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8 ;
Performance to commence 8-45 P.M. precisely.

By the kind permission of Colonel Torrens and the Officers of Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Band of the Regiment will attend.

Carriages may be ordered at 12 P.M. precisely.

# THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat-train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaints from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867 ; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts ; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report ; Mortuary Tables ; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report ; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question ; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

# POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, May the 26th, at 5 P.M. ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

| | *Date of Departure.* | *Mail closes.* | *After-packet.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| OVERLAND MAIL, .. .. | May 26th. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. |
| Mauritius .. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| China Mail .. .. .. | May 29th. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. |
| Ceylon.. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Penang .. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Singapore.. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Hongkong.. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.. | June 13th. | „ | „ |
| Cape of Good Hope .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Natal .. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Reunion .. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| St. Helena .. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Muscat .. .. .. | 4th & 17th. | Noon. | Noon. |
| Persian Gulf.. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Busserah .. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Bagdad .. .. .. | „ | „ | „ |
| Malabar Coast & Calcutta.. | 1st & 15th. | „ | „ |
| Kurrachee .. .. .. | 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. | | |

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday.... | May | 26 | |
| „ | June | 2 | |
| „ | „ | 9 | |
| „ | „ | 23 | |
| „ | „ | 30 | |
| „ | July | 7 | |
| „ | „ | 14 | |
| „ | „ | 21 | |
| „ | „ | 24 | |
| „ | August | 4 | |
| „ | „ | 18 | |
| „ | „ | 25 | |
| Tuesday... | Sept. | 8 | |
| „ | „ | 15 | |
| Tuesday.... | Sept. | 15 | |
| „ | „ | 29 | |
| „ | „ | 29 | |
| „ | October | 6 | |
| „ | „ | 13 | |
| „ | „ | 20 | |
| Saturday.... | „ | 31 | |
| „ | Nov. | 7 | |
| „ | „ | 14 | |
| „ | „ | 21 | |
| „ | „ | 28 | |
| „ | Dec. | 5 | |
| „ | „ | 12 | |
| „ | „ | 19 | |
| „ | „ | 28 | |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June..... | 12 | October ..... | 2 |
| July ..... | 10 | „ ..... | 30 |
| August ..... | 7 | November ..... | 27 |
| September ..... | 4 | December ..... | 25 |

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australian Mails to Galle.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

WHATEVER grounds there may formerly have been for the complaint that subjects relating to India met with little attention at home, they can certainly no longer be said to exist after the debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 27th March last, and others which have also recently occurred. Whether this is matter for congratulation is a point which may well be disputed. No doubt Lord Cranborne's view that time spent by the House on Indian debates ought not to be looked upon as wasted will meet with supporters. On the other hand the advantage of these debates may justly be regarded as dubious if they are made the occasion for the wilful misrepresentation of facts relating to Indian administration, or for the creation of erroneous impressions. On these occasions there is generally a leaven of truth mixed up with the fiction, and it is impossible for members, wholly innocent of any practical or experimental knowledge of the subject, to discriminate between the one and the other, and the whole is meekly accepted, provided it is enunciated with sufficient assurance—unless indeed there may happen to be present some person of equal political standing and of greater knowledge than the speaker, and of sufficient energy also to come forward and correct the errors into which the audience is being led.

The evil caused by the speeches of excitable but shallow quasi-Indian statesmen would be less alarming were the latter to express themselves with a diffidence becoming to consciously imperfect knowledge, but such is never the case. The persons who have lately discovered in India so fruitful a topic belong to a class whom no ignorance can daunt. Suffice it that an "idea" has been formed pointing to the existence of an imaginary wrong, and the modern philanthropist charges straighway regardless of consequences The "idea" that the natives of this country are dissatisfied with British Rule is an excellent one for this purpose. Whether it is erroneous or not is another question. A noble Lord in Parliament is reported to see, to use the words of Mr. Smollett on the occasion referred to, that "through its defects and vices our Rule brings "famine and misery in its train, and that consequently it is in many cases unpalatable to "the people of India," and the case is established. Now, Lord Cranborne repudiates having said or seen anything of the kind, nevertheless the "idea" must be dealt with as if he had, and not only so, but as if his perception was correct.

Such is the origin and history of the innovation by which the higher walks of the Civil Service are to be opened to natives. The question is one which at once arouses the partly sentimental, partly democratic and levelling spirit of the modern English politician. That "the people of the land" should be excluded from the more responsible posts of its Government appears to these philanthropists an injustice which cannot, they assume, but create discontent ; and therefore the discontent *must be* there. That the exclusion, being as it is for the benefit of the greatest number is no injustice, is forgotten, as is also the fact that it is possible to commit a far graver injustice by endowing with power a class of men who, to judge from the experience of the past, may probably in many if not in the majority of instances be guilty of abusing it.

Of course, if the creation of a Native Civil Service on the ruins of the present one (for that the latter must cease to exist in its present character under the new system there can be no question) be objected to on the purely selfish grounds that an honourable and useful career will be closed against some hundreds of young English, Scotch, and Irish gentlemen, who would as heretofore have entered upon it, while their places can be equally well filled by Natives and at a lower cost, and on no other, that objection ought undoubtedly to be disregarded. So also, if from a mere feeling of pride which causes Europeans in India to revolt against being the recipients of justice from the hands of Natives—though some of the antagonism and distance between the races which are now so much deplored may be increased by such a feeling. On the other hand, if we are not morally certain that the quondam Native character has become altogether changed, that Native justice is now not to be bought, perverted, or intimidated as of yore, that Native authority will not more probably be misused or exceeded than it is in the case of European administrators, then this concession cannot fail to lead to lamentable consequences, both as to the welfare and the loyalty of the Native population at large. Those among the "British and Native administration" papers by Mr. Robert and Colonel Clarke of Mysore were a perfect windfall to the debaters. The former gentleman states, that "the gulf between governors and governed is widening every day," forgetting probably that this "gulf" will be more or less wide and deep according to the bearing, temper, and personal characteristics of each individual Civilian in his particular district and capacity, as connected with the Natives with whom he comes in contact. Hence, a morose, reserved, suspicious man would not unnaturally take a more gloomy view of the state of the Native mind, than would a genial, capable, and kindly one, for the simple reason that the former would be disliked and avoided by his Native acquaintances, while the other would be treated with confidence and cordiality. And this shows how much reliance is to be placed on the pinion of any single person on the feeling of the masses of the natives. It is an acknowledged fact that nothing is more difficult to elicit, while there is a certain degree of suspicion in the Anglo-Indian mind in many cases since the events of 1857, which tends to conjure up hobgoblins in connection with the subject which are probably really nothing more.

That any general feeling of discontent has been shown we must emphatically deny ; that it prevails, we very strongly doubt. Lord William Hay, however, argues its existence, firstly, from the great increase lately shown in the price of the necessaries of life in India. His Lordship no doubt forgets that during two years the grain crops over the greater part of the country were a failure, whereby famine, and as a not very unusual sequence dearness, were brought about. We, who being on the spot, however, possibly know very little about the matter, can state that this year the crops over the greater part of India have been extraordinarily large, and that prices are now proportionally low. Even were this not so, is not the rise in the price of labour any set off? Or has no portion of the wealth paid for produce of all kinds exported, cotton included, during past years gone to enrich the consumers of food! Again, if prices have increased, do they not flow into the pockets of the producers who form the bulk of the population ?

An astounding assertion of the above nobleman was, also

however think he is the man to be at all biassed one way or the other by local interests or prejudices.

As already stated the Stock Exchange has been animated several days in the past week. India Fives have risen very considerably, but yesterday there was a reaction of ¼ in them and an advance of rather more in the Four per cents, which are relatively the cheapest. The enquiries for Indian guaranteed railway stocks are still numerous, and they too are in the ascendant. The Stock Exchange is closed to day on account of the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England. The latest quotations are Consols 94; India stock, 10½ per cents, 215-217; India Five per cents 116 to ½; Four per cents 101½ to ¾; Enfaced 4 per cents 88¼; ditto 5 per cents 103½ to 104, ditto 5½ per cents 108½ to 109; Rupee debentures, 1872, 5 per cent, 103½ to 104; ditto 1877, 109; India Debentures, 1873, 105½, and the Bonds 22s. to 27s. premium. Railways—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104, 105, ditto F shares ½ to ¾ premium; East Indian 110½ to 111¼, ditto L shares 1½ to 2 premium, ; Great Indian Peninsula 108¼ to 109½, ditto new 1¼ to 1½ premium; Great Southern of India 104 to 105; Indian Tramway, Limited, guaranteed 3 per cent, 55 to 65; Oude and Rohilkund 104 to 105; Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi 102 to 103. Debentures—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5 per cent, 102 to 104, ditto 4½ per cent 100 to 101; East Indian, 5 per cent, 107 to 109, ditto 4½ per cent 100 to 102; Great Indian Peninsula, 5 per cent, 102 to 104. Banks—Agra Limited A shares 9½ to 10¼, B shares 7½ to 8¼; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 17½ to 17¾; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 28 to 29; Land Mortgage of India 3½ to 2½ disc; Oriental 41½ to 42¼. Miscellaneous—Bombay Gas, Limited, 4½ to 4¾, ditto new ¼ to ¾ disc; Peninsular and Oriental, '57 to 59, ditto ¾ to 1¼ premium.

## POLITICAL LETTER.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

I CANNOT better describe the effect of Sir Robert Napier's triumphin Abyssinia on the popular mind at home, than by recording what I believe to be the general impression that the £5,000,000 spent in the Abyssinian war is the best investment of public money that has been made of late years by any English Ministry. It is not so much what Sir R. Napier has done as the way in which he has done it—"the precision and completeness" (to use Mr. Disraeli's words) of his operations—that has satisfied the intense craving of Englishmen for a sign that the national vigour and capacity for organization had not wholly fallen to decay, and that England, as a military power, was not yet effete. Even the newspapers do their best to appear pleased with the result of an expedition which most of them consistently endeavoured (till Magdala was taken) to turn into ridicule and discredute. The *Daily Telegraph* claims, and justly claims, the credit of having stood almost alone in the London press in giving the Chief of the expedition from the beginning to the end a cordial and intelligent support, and in treating with deserved contempt the selfish and ignorant clamour of "British taxpayers" and the lying travellers' tales which accumulated a host of imaginary dangers in the path our army had to march. The *Times*, which day after day for many months persistently used its powerful influence to thwart the purpose of the expedition and to decry the abilities and sneer at the plans of the General, has now of course turned its back upon itself with its accustomed facility, and sings its song of victory with as much cheerfulness as if it had all along predicted the success which Sir Robert Napier has achieved. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which first stirred up the agitation for a war to rescue Theodore's captives, but which has never liked the expedition since the management of it was taken out of the hands of Sir William Coghlan and Mr. Badger, is less flexible than the *Times*, and, though necessarily exchanging its ordinary tone of grumbling at delays for one of grudging congratulation on the promptness and thoroughness of the victory which has brought the war to a close, it shifts its position with such manifest awkwardness as cannot but provoke a smile from its most trustful readers. It warns the British public—of course with the qualification "we need hardly say that we mean no sort of disrespect to Sir Robert Napier and his forces"—that they ought not to think too much of the success of our arms against "poor King Theodore," and calculates, for the benefit of the "keep-your-hand-out-of-my-breches-pocket" type of Englishman, the "pork butchers" and "cheese-mongers" of Mr. Frederic Harrison's imagination, how much money each person assessed to the income-tax will have to pay for saving sixty Europeans from torture and perhaps a shameful death, and for restoringthe prestige of the British name throughout the East. The writer of the article concludes with some philosophical reflections on "the fuss made about sending an expedition of about 10,000 men to a place where they never encountered any serious resistance" and with the assertion that "we shall not be on a level with the rest of Europe till we can send troops about rapidly, silently, and as if it was a natural and well-understood process requiring no special fuss or discussion at all." Now, the ready answer to these unjust criticisms is that no one ever made any fuss about the matter except the English newspapers; and that in this country of full and free discussion it is impossible to compel silly people to hold their tongues about things which they don't in the least understand. Sir Robert Napier made no fuss; he framed an estimate of the force he would require to do the work and did it; and a reference to the Blue-Books will show you the almost marvellous exactness of his calculations of the means that could be needed to secure a certain end. While the sole object of correspondents of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other papers seemed to be to exaggerate every error of detail and to try to represent Zoula as another Balaklava, Sir Robert Napier went on his way diligently and straightforwardly; and the true moral which "gentlemen of the press" should learn from the issue of the campaign is that it might be well for them to show a little modesty hereafter in criticising the conduct of generals who are doing their duty fearlessly and well. As to comparisons between the Abyssinian expedition and the French expedition to Rome, probably on such a question the opinion of foreign critics who are not generally partial to England may be as valuable even as that of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and it is certain that both in France and Prussia the conduct of the enterprise now brought to so happy a conclusion is spoken of in the highest terms of praise.

What puzzles our French critics most is England's disinterestedness in leaving Abyssinia instead of converting it into a new dependancy of the British Empire. That France should make war for an idea is, of course, natural enough, and, though she is not above taking payment for her acts of magnanimity by annexing a province or two now and then and throwing the expenses of her wars on other nations, still France alone among nations, according to the French theory, has the moral elevation of nature which enables a State to do chivalrous and unselfish deeds. One or two French journalists seem a good deal disconcerted by the practical contradiction which the immediate withdrawal of Sir Robert Napier's army gives to this theory, and the *Siècle*, with amusing naïveté, exclaims that England cannot possibly mean it, and that it is absurd to regard the Abyssinian war as a Quixotic enterprize for the liberation of a few captives undertaken without any ulterior motive. According to our neighbours, every Englishman is or ought to be devoured with insane jealousy of the progress France is making in the East through the realization of M. de Lesseps's grand idea of the Suez Canal, and the English Government must be bent on counteracting this effect of French enterprize by occupying the shores of the Red Sea. But have we really any reason to expect that the completion of the Suez Canal could be detrimental to English interest? The projectors of the Canal only hope to make it pay by accommodating it to the uses of English commerce, and the only gleam of hope that has yet gladdened the shareholders' hearts is the reflection of profits earned or to be earned by the Company out of the conveyance of goods through the Canal or the Abyssinian war. As to the political influence of the French in Egypt, we may surely find comfort in the thought that Sir R. Napier's expedition fitted out in India, might have been landed more easily at Suez than at Zoulla, and that, therefore, even if our Mediterranean fleet could only hold its own against the French squadrons on this side of the Isthmus, we might still, with Bombay as our base, at any time reduce Egypt to subjection. For my part, I believe England can well afford to show her contempt for these idle speculations and her confidence in the strength of her own power in the East by abandoning Abyssinia altogether; though, if it were considered worth while to hold Zoulla as our outpost of the empire and a place of protection for British subjects trading with the countries on the west of the Red Sea, we should be doing no one any harm by continuing to occupy that port. Whether we remain there or not, we have already done enough to make the reputation of the English name supreme in Eastern Africa.

The fall of King Theodore will hardly avert the fall of Mr. Disraeli, though the Ministry are fairly entitled to and will receive credit for having got the country out of the Abyssinian difficulty in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. But, as Lord Royston says, no one knows what will be the upshot of the whole business. Mr. Disraeli may be beaten over and over again; but he pretends never to know when he is beaten, and won't budge, apparently, for anything less than a direct vote of want of confidence. I cannot help thinking that the course of events has signally confirmed the justice of the opinion many Liberals expressed when Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions were first introduced, that they are much too long to be carried. The two Houses of Parliament are the most critical assemblies in the world; and to offer three long and complex resolutions to be analyzed by their merciless ingenuity; when one simple resolution would have sufficed to effect all Mr. Gladstone can hope to accomplish this session, was like putting up three large targets at point-blank range to be shot at by an enemy who can make five bull's-eyes running at a distance of 1,000 yards. People always tell you that Mr. Gladstone is such an honest man he really can't descend to the tactics of his unscrupulous opponent; but something more than simple honesty is needed to win the game of life. I suppose even one of the high-minded schools of old English generals would not have neglected the commonest precautions of the art of war because he had a contempt for his democratic and tricky adversary, though to be sure Mr. Kinglake says Lord Raglan preferred making a miss of the battle of the Alma to condescending to let that miserable wretch St. Arnaud know what he was going to do. But impatient partisans are beginning to say that if Mr. Gladstone will not so far demean himself as to take counsel with worldly politicians on his own side who understand the House of Commons, or to fight Mr. Disraeli with that wily Chief's own weapons, he may win many battles, but he will never lead the Liberals back to office or even carry through Parliament the measures he has at heart.

I omitted in my last letter all mention of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech on the introduction of his new India Bills; but I am saved the necessity of apologizing to your readers for this neglect by the Secretary of State's own admission, in a letter he wrote to the *Times* the other day, that by some unaccountable mischance he had left the point out of his speech which it was his special purpose to draw attention to. Such a deliciously simple confession raises one's opinion of Sir Stafford's amiability of disposition, at the expense, perhaps, of his capacity for business. But much may be forgiven to the right honourable baronet on account of the Abyssinian war, for he always spoke and looked while that war was going on as if the fate of the empire depended on his nod. As to the alterations which he proposes to introduce in the Government of India, the principal change, that of appointing the members of the Council of India for 12 years only instead of for life, is decidedly an improvement. There is great danger in entrusting the control of Indian affairs to a practically irresponsible Council of old men, very few of whom can have even twelve years' good work in them when they retire from service in India, and whose natural tendency is to perpetuate old prejudices and distrust wholesome projects of reform. It is at variance, too, with the principles of the Constitution, to make any department of the State independent of the House of Commons; and the Council of India in its present form is really an *imperium in imperio* like the old East India Company. The provisions of the Bill for strengthening the personal authority of the Governor General are also good.

The inveterate habit of blundering which bigoted Anglo-Saxons often declare to be peculiarly Irish could not be better illustrated than by the news that has reached us of the latest developments of Fenianism. The only chance the leaders of the conspiracy had of weakening the power of England was to strengthen their influence in the Colonies; now, by their almost simultaneous outrages in Canada and Australia—by the murder of Mr. M'Gee and the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred—they have united the Colonies with the mother-country in a stern determination to give the members of this new secret society of assassins a short shrift and no favour. Even in the United States it is likely that these events will deal a death-blow to the influence of the Fenians.

J. M. M.

## ABYSSINIA.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP DILDEE, 30TH APRIL.

SINCE the date of my last we have been pursuing our march down in hot haste. The Commander-in-Chief, if we may judge by our movements, appears as anxious as ever to get out of the country; but I fear very much that the desired end will not be gained by pushing along in the manner we are now doing. On the 28th instant, after an halt of one day, the brigade left Tucazza for Mooja, where we arrived in tolerably good time. It is a miserable place, and one of the worst I have seen for watering the horses and mules. The water of course is in the ravine, the descent to which is awfully steep. Knowing the value of horse-flesh here, I am in the habit of seeing my horse watered myself. On this occasion it took me about an hour to reach the bed of the stream, and it was only with the greatest possible difficulty and perseverance that I could get the thirsty beast to go down the fearful chasm. He fell down once, but, as far as I know, was not much injured. I saw several horses, some of them very valuable animals, in the same predicament, and as they were left to the tender care of the syces, they did not fare near so well as my own poor brute. Yesterday the brigade made another forced march through Wundatch to this place. The Quarter Master General's Deparment tried a different arrangement yesterday, with a view of preventing the confusion on the march, caused by the crowding of baggage animals on the steep and narrow line of road. The heavy baggage was kept back for about three hours after the column started, officers' personal baggage being allowed to follow in the immediate rear of the troops. This was a somewhat better arrangement, but as the sick carriage was still permitted to accompany the lighter baggage there was not much improvement in the matter. The doolies and dandies with the sick and other kinds of carriage of the same description continually blocked the way; and as the path, generally, would not admit of more than one animal proceeding in line at the same time, there was no end of obstruction and delay, the consequence, as usual, being that a great deal of the baggage and the rear guard did not get into camp until a late hour. I don't know how much further we are to proceed in brigades, but trust that when we get a few posts lower down, the "powers that be" will be able to make some arrangement by which the troops may be sent down in smaller numbers. This is one of the stations—or depots—where a good deal of baggage had to be left behind on the march up. I left a few things here myself, and had to search all over camp this morning before I was able to discover my missing kit. I left it with the staff baggage in a tent, and found it eventually lying on the ground without the slightest covering, where it had been exposed during the past night and the early portion of this morning to a tolerably heavy downpour of rain. I am indebted to the Transport Department for additional carriage to convey it down.

CAMP MAROA (OR MARWORA), 2ND MAY.

We had heavy rain during the night of the 30th ult. and the early part of yesterday morning, in consequence of which the hour of departure for the next camp was altered to half-past six in the morning instead of five, as previously ordered. There was a long march before us. In the Quarter Master General's route it was called fourteen miles, but the distance in reality turned out to be between eighteen and twenty. The road is hilly the whole of the way. As soon as you scale one mountain another one presents itself to view, and thus the entire distance is made up of a series of "ups and downs" which is something fearful to contemplate. Scarcely a yard of level ground is to be met with throughout the tedious way. The heavy baggage was ordered to start in rear of the personal baggage of the officers and the column, the sick riding on mules following their corps; and to obviate the delay caused by doolies and dandies they were all ordered to follow behind the whole, the rear guard of course excepted. This march told fearfully upon the baggage animals, and I observed a goodly number of these unfortunate beasts thoroughly knocked up as I passed, some of them being evidently in their last gasp. The carcases of many others were lying on the wayside, who had succumbed to the hardships they had endured on the previous day in carrying on the baggage and stores of the second brigade. There was only a portion of the light baggage in camp at a reasonable hour last night. All night it came straggling in, and at daylight this morning laden mules and men continued slowly dropping into camp, and I myself saw several doolies still outside of camp some hours after the day had well advanced. Many of the sick came in very late. The consequence is that the brigade must halt here for the day. Every one that I meet with to-day agrees with me as to the impropriety—if nothing worse—of continuing these forced marches with so large a number of men, animals, and followers. As I have remarked in a previous letter, this arrangement tells seriously on the men and animals, adds to the difficulties of obtaining supplies, and fearfully increases the cost of everything brought in by the natives. Our precipitate march through the country in full force has more the appearance of a hasty retreat than the movement of a victorious army. The supplies of grass and grain are coming into the Commissariat very scantily indeed; to-day, in consequence, only half the usual allowance of grain was issued to the hungry brutes who are being so hardly worked. Grass is also being served out at a reduced rate. The Commissariat cattle and sheep were also amongst the late arrivals, so that beef or mutton could not be obtained in camp last night. Halt days are the only opportunity that the men have of washing their clothes, and many of the troops are now to be seen busily engaged in "dhobieing," in the true native style, by banging them against stone, in the river without soap. Soap is becoming a very scarce commodity indeed, and it is only a few fortunate individuals, even amongst the officers, who have any of that highly useful commodity. This article does not seem to be known at all to the Abyssinian native; cleanliness is certainly not believed by them to be next to Godliness. The women generally, and the men frequently, bedaub their head and hair with a rancid kind of butter, which as it gets warm gradually runs down their neck, face, and bodies. I have never seen an Abyssinian washing but once since I have been in the country, and, judging from the appearance of their persons and filthy dirty clothing, I can only doubt if the generality of them ever indulge in such a luxury. They are as dirty in their habits as they are dishonest in their practices. We are very much annoyed and hampered with them on our march. They are following the army down in large numbers, and many of our Indian followers, and some of the native troops also, appear to have Abyssinian women "attached" to them. These people have in various ways made a good deal of money out of our expedition. They have received in the aggregate immense sums for provisions and provender for the animals which have been brought into the Commissariat stores, and also a considerable amount for the transit of stores from post to post. Advantage has been taken by these natives of the situation. When the head-quarters of the army marched up through this part of the country grain was purchased of them at the rate of forty pounds for the dollar, now it can only be obtained, and that with difficulty, at the rate of ten pounds per dollar. Their rapacity is insatiable, and it is but poor satisfaction to us to know, that as soon as we are out of the country, their Chiefs will come down and rob them of every dollar they possess. This is sure to be the case, and in all probability they (the Chiefs) will be plundered in turn by those above them. The country will doubtless be plunged into a fearful state of anarchy after our departure, when if the Egyptians should be so inclined a favourable opportunity will be open to them to invade it from their own frontier.

We are taking down with us some of the most valuable of the late King Theodore's jewels as trophies for Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Amongst the most conspicuous are two crowns, one of which is made of gold and set with precious stones, and also his great seal. Besides these we have two brass guns or mortars, being the only pieces of ordnance which were not destroyed by us on the day after taking the fortress. One of the late King's Queens was brought down with our troops as far as Sontra, where she left with some of her people for her own country. The other one is still with us and is to be escorted to Antalo, where she will be handed over to her relations. Theodore's son will be brought to Bombay, where it is intended to place him in the Free Church General Assembly's Institution, under the care of your esteemed fellow-citizen Dr. John Wilson.

A considerable quantity of ammunition has been destroyed for want of carriage to bring it on with us, and a good deal more, I believe, will have to be disposed of in a similar kind of way. It is understood that the Commander-in-Chief will make a present to Kassai, Prince of Tigre, of one or two thousand stand of arms, a battery of artillery, and a large supply of ammunition. This is to be considered in the light of a reward for the assistance rendered to us in the way of obtaining supplies and for not obstructing our troops in their march to the front. Besides this, it must be borne in mind that the Abyssinian Prince has already received, at least so I have heard, many thousand dollars in the shape of subsidy. Whether the natives of this country may say of us after we retire from their land, they will not be able to accuse us of being mean or stingy in the way of money matters. Everything has been paid for in the most extravagant manner. A short time before our army advanced upon Magdala, a report reached head-quarters that Theodore had fled with the captives to Godjam, whereupon a reward of (I am informed) 50,000 dollars was offered for the fugitive's head. Fortunately for our old friend John Bull, the "shave" was a harmless one after all, so that that small item in the account was saved. Had Theodore really made his way to Godjam, the people there would have been but too glad to have made him over to us for a tithe of the sum offered. But we being a great nation cannot afford to appear "small" even in the eyes of a nation of barbarians. It is to be hoped after all the money that has been so freely lavished on this Expedition, that the British nation will not in the end be so imbued with the desire of at last studying economy, as to begrudge our hardly worked troops a reward for what they have so nobly endured throughout this short but very trying campaign.

6 P.M.

P. S.—The rear guard have just come in with the last of the baggage and stragglers who left Dildee yesterday morning. These men and animals were detained on the way consequent upon the number of mules breaking down on this fearfully bad road. I am informed that some thirty of these poor brutes either died on the way or had to be destroyed in consequence of the hopeless condition in which they were found. The greater portion of the men left behind had to encamp for the night about midway between the two stations. Early this morning they resumed their march and reached camp in small parties during the day. To make the matter still worse the natives took advantage of the situation and looted several of the followers who were unprotected, and, I believe, also inflicted some slight injuries on a few of our unarmed people. Five of these gentry were brought in by the guard and have just been whipped in the presence of a large concourse of their fellow countrymen near the Commissariat stores. The Provost Marshal was "assisted" this occasion by a party of seamen from on the Naval Brigade, who laid it on the rascals' backs with a will. Some of the scoundrels received three dozen lashes each, and some of them a less number. One fellow took his three dozen in a very stoical manner, and was understood to say in a defiant tone of voice, "that he was a Christian." During the day several attempts were made to loot mules from camp; there was, however, to good a look-out kept, which prevented them getting away with the animals, but I am sorry to say, while the mules were recovered the scoundrels made good their retreat by taking to the hills. The punishment inflicted on these fellows is perhaps hardly severe enough,—they richly deserved hanging. But policy, I suppose, dictated the milder course.

I am glad to be able to state that Captain Roberts, of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, who was wounded in his left arm at Magdala, is progressing towards recovery in a more satisfactory manner than was anticipated when I last wrote. The widowed Queen of Theodore, who is in our camp, has been suffering from illness for some days past: Dr. Lumsdaine is in attendance upon her.

The force is now 120 miles from Magdala. It will be ten or twelve days before Antalo is reached, after which it will take fourteen or twenty days more to reach Zoulla.

*(From another Correspondent.)*

ZOOLLA, 9TH MAY.

THE instructions for the embarkation of the army have been published, the troops are to embark from Zoolla as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Regiment N. I., | 10 | May |
| A wing 10th N. I., | 10 | ,, |
| 18th Regiment N. I., | 10 | ,, |
| One Company 21st N. I., | 10 | ,, |
| 5/25 Royal Artillery, | 15 | ,, |
| 21st Punjaub Infantry | 15 | ,, |
| 1st Company N. Artillery... | 15 | ,, |
| 26th Cameronians | 15 | ,, |
| 3rd Dragoons | 27 | ,, for Suez |
| A/21 Royal Artillery | 27 | ,, |
| B/21 Royal Artillery | 27 | ,, |
| 3rd Bombay Cavalry | 28 | and 29 May |
| 4th Foot, | 27 | May for Suez |
| 27th Regiment N. I., | 28 | ,, |
| Second wing 10 N. I., | 28 | ,, |
| 3rd Regiment N. I., | 29 | ,, |
| G/14 Royal Artillery, | 29 | ,, for Suez |
| 10th Company Royal Engineers | 29 | ,, |
| 33rd Regiment, | 29 | ,, |
| 23rd Punjaub N. I., | 31 | ,, |
| 10th Bengal Cavalry, | 1 | June. |
| 45th Foot, | 1 | ,, |
| 12th Bengal Cavalry | 3 | and 4 June. |

Sir Robert Napier is fully determined to have all troops away by the 4th June, but in this I am afraid he will be sadly disappointed, as on account of the heavy rains the roads from Senafe to Koomaylee are now impassable. At Sooroo the road has been completely washed away, so that even unladen mules cannot go up it. 900 men have been sent out to repair it, but it will be a work of some days. Yesterday afternoon we were visited by a tremendous storm. It lasted about two hours; half the tents in camp were blown down, the General's among the rest. It was rather amusing, though pitiful, to see officers with only a rag round them, rushing from one tent to another, and after they had just got under shelter to see their tents come down. At night the water rushed down from the hills in regular torrents, so that now there is a sufficiency of water in the streams to water the animals at. Much damage was done to the shipping and also to the Commissariat stores. The department seems to be always coming to grief; "they never think of locking the stable till the horse is lost." There is quite enough labour in Zoolla to have all the stores safely stored away before these coming storms. Another department with which the Commander-in-Chief has a bone to pick is the Engineers. For the last few months they have been doing next to nothing; and now that the campaign is over, and the rains are commencing, they are building sheds, though the material has been lying here for months. The Railway is another thorn in their side. It is not yet finished to Koomaylee (only a distance of 14 miles) though they have been working at it for the last five months. Throughout the whole campaign there have been so many masters crying down each other's suggestion, that it gave an infinity of trouble to subordinates, and no practical good has been attained. It has not yet been decided what is to be done with the transport animals, nor does there seem to be anybody, from the Controller downwards, who can decide the matter. No doubt on the arrival of Sir Robert, orders will at once be issued as to their disposal. It appears to be the general opinion that the new appointment of Controller of Supply and Transport in this Expedition has been a complete failure. No doubt it would be a great check on unnecessary expenditure if the incumbent's duties, and what was expected of him, were defined; not as at present, leaving him with no defined duties and making it natural to him to shirk all responsibility. There is not the least doubt that the appointment is not recognized as it should be at army head-quarter, for the head-quarter staff appear to decide all financial matters without reference to the Controller, who seems to be with the force on sufferance merely.

I have just heard that great damage was done to many ships in harbour by the storm yesterday evening. Many ships drifted and got foul of each other. The captain and two men of one vessel were drowned.

11TH MAY.

Yesterday evening we had another dust-storm. The bad weather seems to have fairly set in. For the last three days the weather has been most trying, and we shall all be most heartily glad when we are on board a ship. The 18th D. L. embarked this morning. Only fancy a marriage in Annesley Bay. It is to come off to-day. The "happy man" is the captain of the steamer *India*. It is to be hoped the Abyssinian expedition will be productive of some good to him.

The last news from the front is that the Pioneer Force had reached Ashangi on the 1st instant, and were pushing on for Antalo sharp. They had not then experienced any bad weather. I regret to conclude by informing you of the death of Lieutenant Morgan, Royal Engineers, who was in charge of the signallers of the 10th company R. E. Sir Robert Napier, in publishing this melancholy announcement to the army, states that "Lieutenant Morgan set a bright example to those under his command, and by his premature loss, owing to prolonged exposure and fatigue, Her Majesty's service and the corps of Royal Engineers are deprived of a most promising officer."

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 1st MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Sumatra*, Captain Browne, arrived in the harbour between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, from Suez, bringing the English Mail of the 1st May. She left Suez on the 10th instant at 10-30 A.M., (eight hours before her time), reached Aden at 10 A.M. on the 15th, and resumed her voyage at 5-30 P.M. the same day. She has thus performed the passage in 11 days 19 hours. The passengers she has brought are as follows:—

*From Southampton.*—Mr. C. E. Dean, Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. H. A. Brown, Mr. T. A. Buchanan, Dr. O. Campbell, Assistant-Surgeon Lethbridge, Lieut. H. W. Bulkley.
*From Marseilles.*—Major Carnegy, Captain J. W. Macnamara, Captain Leach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson, Mr. J. T. White, Miss White, Mrs. W. Cassels.
*From Malta.*—Lieut. Williams, R. A.
*From Aden.*—Mr. T. Wbo ohow, Mr. Hajeobhai Lalljee.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

*(Overland Mail.)*

Mr. Gladstone's first resolution relating to the Irish Church has been carried, after three nights' debate, by a majority of 65.

Both Houses of Parliament have adopted addresses of sympathy with her Majesty on the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh. Addresses have also been forwarded from several of the large towns.

The news of the successful termination of the Abyssinian war has given great satisfaction throughout the country. Sir Robert Napier has been appointed a G.C.B., and votes of thanks to the army will shortly be moved in Parliament.

Sir Stafford Northcote's new Indian Government Bill will provide that future members of the Council of India are to be appointed for twelve years instead of for life.

The Fenians charged with the Clerkenwell murders have been acquitted, with the exception of Barrett, who has been sentenced to death.

Burke has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude and Shaw to seven years' for treasonfelony. Casey was acquitted.

The Court of Queen's Bench has granted a rule *nisi* for a mandamus to compel Mr. Vaughan to hear the charges preferred against ex-Governor Eyre.

The case of Lyon *v.* Home is still proceeding.

The Conservatives have gained two seats by the return of Mr. Miles at Bristed and Mr. Thomson at Cockermouth. Mr. Pemberton, the Conservative candidate, has also been returned for East Kent.

There has been a lively discussion on the Irish Church question in the House of Lords.

The Compulsory Church-rates' Abolition Bill has been referred to a select committee in the Lords.

The Duke of Wellington has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex.

Prince Humbert and his bride have made a public entry into Florence. The Crown Prince of Prussia has been most cordially received by the Italians.

An amnesty on a large scale has been proclaimed in honour of the birth of a princess in Hungary.

Kossuth has resigned the seat to which he was elected in the Hungarian Diet.

The Customs Parliament of the Zollverein has been opened in Berlin.

The Dutch Ministry has been defeated in the Chambers, and has tendered its resignation to the King.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lieut.-General H. Coningham, Madras Cavalry; Mr. W. C. Ogilvie, late Madras C.S.; Mr. P. Stewart, late Bombay C.S.; Lieut.-General G. J. Belson; Commander John Pollard; Miss Copley.

There is no change of importance in the money market.

The closing price of Consols last night was 93⅞ to 94 for money, and 94 to 94⅛ for account (June 4).

(Rates of Exchange: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta and Madras, *1s.* 11⅛*d.* to *1s.* 11⅛*d.*; on Bombay, *1s.* 11⅛*d* to *1s.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool; American, 12*d.* to 13⅛*d.*; Surat, 8⅛*d.* to 12*d.*; Egyptian, 12½*d.* to 15*d.* Total sales, 90,8420 bales—36,050 for speculation and export. Imports, 110,852 bales. Market dull and irregular.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Market quiet and inanimate.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

*(Overland Mail.)*

THE most noticeable fact of the past week is that the whole country has been excited from one end to the other by the receipt of intelligence from two different parts of the world, arriving almost simultaneously by telegraph. To many people in London not spending the Sabbath in total seclusion, it was known on Sunday that the Duke of Edinburgh had been shot by an assassin in Australia, and that Sir Robert Napier had taken Magdala, rescued the prisoners, and killed King Theodore. News of these events will have reached India long before these pages meet the reader's eye, and we only chronicle the reception of the chequered tidings, which have filled us with joy on the one side, and with grief and indignation on the other. It cannot be said that the news of the Abyssinian victory came upon us as a surprise, for we had been in hourly expectation of receiving important information, perhaps of a critical character; but we hardly ventured to anticipate that a single telegram would contain such a brilliant record of a series of momentous events. We have merely at present a bare outline of this most gratifying history—but it seems to leave us nothing to desire. And we might well have thrown up our caps and shouted out our congratulations, in the plenitude of our enthusiasm, if we had not been sobered by the other historical event. Nothing was ever less expected than the announcement that the life of the Duke of Edinburgh had been attempted in Australia, where his popularity seemed to have been unbounded. If some wretched Fenian had fired at the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to Ireland, whatever the indignation may have been the surprise would not have been great. But just as the Prince and Princess were on their way back from Ireland, after receiving there the most loyal and enthusiastic welcome, without a single incident however trifling to mar our satisfaction, news came to us that Irish disaffection had manifested itself at the Antipodes and that the second son of the Queen has been shot by a Fenian assassin. The Duke of Buckingham, who, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, received the Message, hastened to Osborne to communicate the afflicting intelligence to the Queen, and on the meeting of Parliament on the Monday afternoon both Houses voted addresses of sympathy to her Majesty. All over the country the utmost indignation has been expressed; and Fenianism has been more detested than ever—especially as it is now stated that the foul attempt on the life of the Prince was not a self-prompted effort of fanaticism born in the colony itself, but a devilish suggestion received from some headcentre in England or America. Everybody is hoping that we shall shortly receive from Australia additional intelligence to the effect that the police are on the track of the conspiracy which has resulted in this crime.

Meanwhile the Fenian trials have been going on—but scarcely with the results generally expected by the public. The two trials have taken place out of their proper historical order—the prisoners charged with participation in the great "Clerkenwell outrage" having been tried before Burke and Casey, out of whose incarceration the wholesale murderers proceed. Only one of the parties (Barrett) has been sentenced to death. He was convicted to the match which immediately caused the explosion. He made a very able defence at the last, which greatly surprised the public; the credit had not been given to him for the amount of intellectual capacity manifested in his address to the court. That he has been rightly condemned and sentenced no one doubts. A desperate attempt was made to prove an *alibi*. Witnesses were brought forward to prove that Barrett was in Glasgow at the time of the explosion; but it was pointed out with crushing force by the Chief Justice that one very material witness was wanting—the person in whose house the prisoner was living at the time. If credible evidence on this point could have been adduced, the prisoner would have been saved; but, as it is, we have only proof of a large amount of false swearing, which should silence those who are wont to talk of the facile perjury which flourishes in Indian courts of justice. There was in this case, indeed, false swearing upon both sides; for it was admitted that the evidence of the approvers was not to be believed. There is another circumstance connected with this remarkable cause of which mention should be made. "At the late trial of Barrett," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "more than one witness spoke of a leading (conspirator named Farell or Farrel who was supposed to have gone abroad. It will be interesting to ascertain if that person and the Sydney assassin are one and the same, or merely associates in a dark fraternity of crime. It has also been stated that Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee was murdered in obedience to instructions despatched from New York. Should the assertion be confirmed, it will follow that the leaders of the bloodthirsty brotherhood are served with blind obedience by willing tools at the remotest points of the British empire, and that the dark tribunal pronounces its sentences of doom in full security that they will be carried out. Even while we believe ourselves to be gaining ground in our conflict with this strange and lowly conspiracy, its magnitude seems to grow upon our sight, and the blow at Royalty itself attests the power of a despotic tyranny which literally spans the globe." It is painfully interesting to note the actual results of the crime for which this one man is to be hanged. From a summary recently published we learn that six persons were killed outright by the explosion, six more died from its effects, according to the coroner's inquest; five, in addition, owe their deaths indirectly to this means; one young woman is in a madhouse; forty mothers were prematurely confined, and twenty of their babes died from the effects of the explosion on the women; others of the children are dwarfed and unhealthy. One mother is now a raving maniac; 120 persons were wounded; fifteen are permanently injured, with loss of eyes, arms, legs, &c.; and the amount of damage done to property and person is estimated at 20,000*l.* One execution for all this outchery is cheap payment.

Late yesterday evening the trial of Burke and Shaw was brought to a close—Casey having been previously acquitted. The former was sentenced to fifteen, the latter to seven years' penal servitude. The judicial proceedings terminated in a sharp verbal conflict between the presiding judge and the prisoners, in which it is not quite certain that the former did not come off second best.

The question of the Irish Church Establishment has occupied Parliament during the last week. The first of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions has been discussed during several evenings, and last night it was carried triumphantly by a majority of 65. No one is much astonished by the result. Even Mr. Disraeli himself, though he may have miscalculated the numbers, must have been prepared for the defeat. It was far too decisive to be treated with *insouciance*. So the First Minister admitted the crisis, and moved the adjournment of the House till Monday, that Government might deliberate upon the course to be pursued. This was, of course, the right thing to do—though practically it is little more than a sham. There is little doubt that the intentions of Government had, in anticipation of this defeat, been already well matured, and might have been announced without any exceptional adjournment of the House. But this would have been to admit an anticipation of failure; and, moreover, it is something in such a crisis to gain time. The announcement is not what we have several times indicated as the policy of Mr. Disraeli's Government we shall be very much surprised—because many who are not Conservatives admit that the present Government ought not to be deprived, in such a case, of the constitutional privilege of appealing to the country by calling in a new parliament. There are very few with whom, in present exceptional circumstances, an immediate dissolution of Parliament would find favour. It has come to be conceded by nearly all whose minds are not warped by prejudice or passion that now that a good impression has been made by the declared willingness of Parliament to take in hand this great question of the Irish Church, and to settle it on its own merits, no harm can result from the postponement of the final decree until the first Parliament under the new Reform Bill has been elected. The Liberal party cannot well object to give the largest possible number of people a voice in the settlement of this great question. There is plenty of current business to occupy the rest of the session. Members are entitled to an early prorogation, as they were called together in November, and lost a part of their last holiday. Of course Ministers will be in what is commonly called "an undignified position"—holding office only by sufferance. But the peculiar circumstances of the case will, to a great extent, smooth down this difficulty. It is simply an armistice. Notwithstanding some recent successes in county and in borough, recorded in these pages—as the Conservative triumphs in East Kent and Bristol—there is very little doubt that Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues will meet the new Parliament with a minority threatening their existence. If this be the case, they will of course accept the decree against them without another struggle after it is once pronounced, and give up the Treasury benches to Mr. Gladstone and his followers; but few people will think worse of them for holding on until the inevitable hour shall arrive.

Whilst writing of the Parliamentary incidents of the week we must not omit to notice the somewhat extraordinary proceedings in the House of Lords, which certainly do not cast any new lustre upon that august assembly. Lord Derby has resumed his seat in the House of Lords. He has gone back like a "giant refreshed," and, perhaps, not well pleased that, at such a momentous period, he should have been persuaded into the weakness of abdication. However, taking up again his old role as the "Rupert of Debate," he has rushed full tilt at Lord Russell, on account of what has been written and said by his lordship out of the House, and the result has been an acrimonious discussion, in which all the more eager spirits on both sides—as the Duke of Argyll and Lord Granville, the Chancellor and Lord Malmesbury—have taken parts. The intent of Lord Derby appeard to be to lay down the law authoritatively with respect to the action of Parliament on the Irish Church question, but last night Mr. Gladstone, with much vehemence, flung back this dictation in the face of the dictator, and elicited enthusiastic cheers from the House.

The final settlement of the Irish Church question may be delayed, but what has already been done seems to have had a tranquillizing effect. If any discovery should take place, it will probably be discovered that the "bloody instructions" sent to Australia were despatched long before it was known at home that Queen and Parliament of Great Britain were eager to redress the admitted wrongs of the Irish people. Indeed a comparison of dates will show that at the time of the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh, nothing could have been known in Australia about either the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, or of the determined action of Parliament with respect to the Irish Protestant Church. This rebound, therefore, from the antipodes is an

## MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 1st MAY, 1868.

THE past month has been less excited than the two previous ones, but there has again been a strong upward movent of prices, and quotations at the close are on the average advanced 1d. per lb.

Our last report closed at a time of intense excitement, and with prices daily advancing, midding Uplands had reached 11¼d. and fair Dhollera 10d. per lb. For two or three days longer the excitement continued with unabated force, and prices advanced further 1d. per lb. The business done during that week (ending 4th April) was perhaps the largest ever known in Liverpool, and we should not be surprised if the total sales on the spot and afloat amounted to half a million of bales representing ten millions sterling of value. The transactions to arrive were far larger—probably twice as large as those on the spot.

The advance in prices that week was 1¼d. per lb. say from 10¾d. to 12¼d. for Uplands and from 9¾d. to 11d. for Dhollera. The principal cause of this large advance was the striking decline of receipts in America, which fell in two weeks from 60,000 to 37,000 bales, proving beyond doubt that the crop was nearly exhausted.

The suddenness of the advance, however, led to some reaction. Manchester relapsed into dullness, and some anxiety was felt among holders about the outturn of stock, which it was resolved to count and make known on the 9th ultimo. Many expected to find a surplus varying from 50,000 to 100,000 bales. During this dull spell some sales were made from the quay and to arrive at ¼d, to 1d. decline from the best point. The outturn of stock proved, however, the reverse of what was expected, being exactly the same as the estimated amount, and this led to a decided improvement, which, however, was prevented going to any extent by a swelling of the receipts in America to 48,000 bales for the second week in April.

No great importance, however, was attached to this, as it was known to be in a great measure at the expense of the interior stocks, and our market assumed a firmer tone, when the next week's figures (38,000) were known.

There was, however, very little change of prices between the 9th and 22nd ults., the price of middling Uplands on the spot varying from 12d. to 12¼d. and fully ¼d. higher for distant arrival. The import, in consequence of strong westerly winds, was very large, averaging 112,000 bales per week for the first three weeks of April, and raising the stock from 312,000 bales to 486,000 bales. The firmness with which the market withstood these heavy arrivals showed what a strong undercurrent of confidence there was. About the 22nd ultimo telegrams arrived from America pointing to another startling decline in receipts, which were afterwards confirmed by a result of 18,000 bales. This started a strong speculative feeling which was shared in by Manchester, and several days of very active business ensued, the demand, as on previous occasions, ran very strongly on Cotton to arrive and a very large amount of business was done, embracing the most distant shipments from America and the East. The top of the market was reached on Monday morning, when the price on the spot was 12¾d. for the middling Uplands and 13¾d. for Orleans, and as high as 13¼d. and 13½d. were paid to arrive; fair Dhollerah on the spot reached 11d. and 10½d. was paid for new crop, April shipment. The above quotations showed an advance of 100 per cent. since the close of December, on American Cotton to arrive and Surat Cotton on the spot, say 6¾d. to 13¼d. for Orleans, and 5½d. to 11d. for Dhollera—an advance which we believe has had no parallel before, except in the autumns of 1862 and 1865; on the first of these occasions the price more than doubled in four months, and on the second about doubled in six months. It may also be added that from October, 1865, to December, 1867, the price declined almost uninterruptedly, say from 24d to 7d. per lb. for middling Upland Cotton!

Just after the first rush on Monday morning a tamer feeling ensued, and since then the market has been quite dull, with extremely little business doing, and prices have given was ¼ d. to ½d. per lb. from the best point.

In Manchester, during the past month, there has in general been a want of animation, and a slackness of business, except when stimulated by the advancing tendency of the raw material, still, on the whole, there has been more business done than could fairly have been expected at the high currency now ruling. The sales of Yarn have been about sufficient to relieve spinners of stocks and to keep them as a body working full time. Manufacturers, however, have been much worse off. Sales of cloth have seldom been practicable, except at a ruinous loss, when compared with the current prices of Cotton and Yarn, and there has been increasing difficulty in moving off the production. Nor is there any hope of improvement, for the reports from the great Eastern markets are very discouraging, showing scarcely any response to the rise of 2d. per lb. that occured on this side a month ago. Indeed the latest quotations of Goods in Calcutta are but a trifle higher than they were in January, while the raw material has nearly doubled in value!

The position of the trade at present is a very hopeless one. They are compelled to buy the raw material very dear, and have no hope of recovering a proportionate price from the consumer of their goods. The natural result and remedy for this state of things is shortened production, and though it has been slow of coming, we believe the process has now fairly commenced, and will steadily increase. We hear of several cases where looms are standing idle, and it is only a question of time till spinners follow, and we incline to think that if the Cotton market remains quiet for a few weeks, there will be a decided increase of short time and a reduction of the consumption by several thousand bales per week. So long as Cotton is advancing, it is difficult to bring on short time, for spinners and manufacturers are working upon stocks of the raw material laid in at cheaper rates than those of the day, but when prices become stationary, and they have to sell their production made from dear Cotton, the shoe pinches more severely, and we think this will soon be the case in Manchester. At the present time we would estimate the consumption at 50,000 to 52,000 bales per week, or about 5,000 bales per week less than the highest point attained at the beginning of the year.

The state of the money market calls for no comment. A moderately active demand for discount exists at the Bank rate of 2 per cent. and it is not unlikely that the rate may soon be raised 2½ per cent.

The *prospects* of our market continue to be canvassed with great eagerness, and statistical statements without number are put forth continually, all exhibiting an appalling deficiency of the supply as compared with last year and the year before, and also as compared with the expected requirements of consumption this year. We do not purpose going into the figures again, as we did so at length in our last issue, and no new facts of importance have transpired since then bearing on the question of supply; but we would remark that public attention is now fixed too exclusively on the statistical aspects of the case, and does not make sufficient allowance for the corrective influence of the famine prices we have reached.

No doubt, according to the current estimates of supply, there will not remain for home consumption, from now to the end of the year, more than 44,000 or 45,000 bales per week, and even this will run our stock low at Christmas; but in our opinion the trade will not have more Cotton than this at current prices, and we suspect that when consumption once receives a decided check it will be slow to revive again. There is not the power to absorb high priced Cotton Goods the world had after the conclusion of the American war, when stocks everywhere were entirely worn out. The large production of the last twelve months must have supplied consumers very fairly, especialy in India and China, to which the shipments of Cotton Goods have been enormous; and it seems probable that Manchester will find great difficulty in disposing of its production for the remainder of this year. We doubt if more than four-fifths, or eighty per cent. of the goods will be wanted made out of Cotton at 12d. to 13d. per lb. that were taken with Cotton at 7d. to 8d. per lb.

On the other hand, it may be argued that as consumption apparently needs to be cut down 6,000 to 8,000 bales per week for the remainder of the year, and present prices have not yet succeeded in doing it, still higher prices are required; and this is the opinion that generally prevails here, and to a large extent also in Manchester; but it remains to be seen whether present rates will not seriously reduce consumption. As we have already observed, their effect has hardly yet been tested, and we incline to think they are high enough to bring on short time to a pretty large extent. Should however Manchester continue to work on for another month or two without more short time than there is at present, and without any stimulus from this market, we may fairly conclude that a further advance in the raw material is probable.

The American crop is now so obviously exhausted that public attention will soon cease to be directed towards it and will centre on the shipments from India and the prospects of the next American crop. With regard to India little further can be said; the exports are on a moderate scale for the season, but we incline to think with the stimulating advices from home, they will prove heavier for the next few months than is generally expected. Immense numbers of orders at high limits have gone out to Bombay to buy Cotton, and no doubt the country will be drained faster than usual. A sudden rise in prices has always a powerful tendency to attract cotton to the seaboard of India.

With regard to the extent of planting now going on in America we have noticed a decidedly more sanguine opinion than prevailed a short time ago. The extraordinary advance in prices has infused fresh spirits into the planters, and caused a larger breadth of land to be sown than was thought possible some time ago. Opinions vary very much as to the area likely to be planted, but most writers think that as much as last year will be sown, and some even more, and when it is remembered that the last crop was a partial failure in all the districts west of the Mississippi, there appears ground for caution, in view of the "possibilties" of the next American crop.

P S. for India.—The recent arrivals of East India Cotton have given buyers a better selection, and there is now a fair amount of Mid fair to fair Dhollers, Veravul, and Sawginned Dharwar on the market; Oomrawuttee is scarce, and the better grades of Surats of all descriptions are in poor supply; a few lots of fine Machineginned Broach that have arrived overland are selling at 12d per lb.

In Cotton to arrive a very extensive business has recently been done, and parcels of distant shipment have met with a ready sale. During the last few days the dulness of the market has led to some irregularity in prices, and in a few cases ¼d per lb decline has been accepted from the best point. We would quote at the close, ship named and not sailed, Broach 10¼d, Dhollera 9¼d, Oomrawuttee 9¾d, and Compta 9½d; May shipments about ¼d less.

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on April 28, Mr D. Nicol asked the Lord of the Admiralty whether, in the present unsatisfactory state of telegraphic communication with the East, steps were being taken to ascertain the soundings between the English Channel and Gibraltar, and along the Mediterranean to Alexandria, as also from the entrance of the Red Sea to Bombay for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the early establishment of an independent and more efficient and economical telegraphic communication with India than now exists.

Mr. Corrie replied that deep-sea soundings between England and Gibraltar, and along the Mediterranean to Alexandria, and through the Red Sea were specially obtained by the Admiralty between 1857 and 1859, with a view to laying a submarine telegraph communication, and the line of the soundings had been successfully completed between Aden and Bombay. As far, therefore, as the soundings were concerned, there was no impediment to the establishment of telegraphic communication between India and England.

## EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 26 | City of Berlin | Taylor | Clyde. |
| | Belle Isle | Webster | Liverpool. |
| 27 | British Statesmen | Tullock | Ditto. |
| 28 | Obey | Le Gros | Deal. |

DEPARTURES.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDER. | FOR. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 22 | Herald | Edmondson | Aden. |
| | Annie Sharp | Evans | Bombay. |
| | Ermintа | Shields | Ditto. |
| | Duisburg | Holljes | Ditto. |
| 23 | Unicorn | Horn | Kurrachee |
| | City of Nankin | Watson | Bombay. |
| | New Orleans | | Aden. |
| 24 | Trowbridge | Thirkell | Aden. |
| | Passover | Pearson | Point de Galle. |
| | Rock Light | Capper | Colombo. |
| | Golden City | Jones | Bombay. |
| 25 | Modesty | Barr | Ditto. |
| | Melbourne | Symington | Aden. |
| | Clifton Belle | Newey | do. |
| | Prince Rupert | | do. |
| | Colonist | Wilton | do. |
| | Demedin | | do. |
| 27 | Liverpool | Rottenland | Galle. |
| | Oneida | McGilvery | Aden. |
| 28 | Contest | Stewart | Bombay. |
| | Diligentia | Bell | Aden. |

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Leonidas, London for Bombay, Feb. 26th, 7 S, 65 E.
St. Bede, Shields for Bombay, March 16th, 3.53 N. 24 W.
William Mitchell, Liverpool for Bombay, Mrch 7, 3.26 S. 29.33 W.
Francis, Cardiff to Aden, March 12, lat. 4 N., long. 23 W.
Moses Williamson, Liverpool to Bombay, March 22, lat. 45 N., long. 14 W.
Royal Family, for Aden. March 14, lat. 1 N., long. 22 W.
Sawley Chudlow, Bombay to Rangoon, March 16, lat. 16 N., long. 85 E.


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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 20 |
| 30 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 30 |
| 40 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 25 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 40 |
| 50 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 50 |
| 60 | 41 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 60 |

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| Age. | CIVIL. 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | MILITARY. 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 35 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 45 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 55 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | ..... | 1s. 11⅝d. per Rupee |
| ,, 4 | do. | ..... 1s. 11⅝d. do. |
| ,, 3 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 9/16d. do. |
| ,, 2 | do. | ..... 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| ,, 1 | do. | ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. do. |
| | demand | ..... 1s. 11 2/3d. do. |
| On Scotland | do. | ..... |
| On Ireland | do. | ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. do. |
| On Paris | do. | ..... |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. | | 1s. 11½d do. |

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rate of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 22nd May 1868

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1868-9.
Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
John Allan, Esq. | Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq. | Wm. Macnaughton, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. | Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.
*Manager.*—G. U. Adam, Esq. *Secretary.*—J. C. Stewart, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at 60 days' sight, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 months' sight (on City Bank) at | 2s. 0d. | | per Rupee. |
| 4 | do. | ,, ,, | at 1s. 11 13/16d. ,, |
| 3 | do. | ,, ,, | at 1s. 11 15/16d. ,, |
| 2 | do. | ,, ,, | at 1s. 11 11/16d. ,, |
| 1 | do. | ,, ,, | at 1s. 11¾d. ,, |
| On Demand (Head Office) | | ,, ,, | at 1s. 11¾d ,, |

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. | | |
| Do. | 6 do. | 5 ,, |
| Do. | 12 do. | 6 ,, |

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission, and if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | BOMBAY |
| MADRAS | KURRACHEE |
| AGRA | LAHORE |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 0d per Rupee

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11 ,, |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 15/16 ,, |
| 2 | do. | 1/11½ ,, |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 11/16 ,, |
| On demand | | 1/11 7/8 ,, |
| On Scotland | | 1/11 6/8 ,, |

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 months | 6 per cent. |
| 6 do. | 5 ,, |
| 3 do. | 4 ,, |

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.
All letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

## WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED, a few STEADY ACTIVE MEN to SUPERINTEND the WEIGHING of FUEL on BOARD SHIPS in the Harbour They must be able to read and write English: and must understand the above works thoroughly.
Liberal pay will be given. A guarantee from the European Assurance Society to the extent of Rupees 5,000 will be required; and each Inspector so appointed and guaranteed will be held responsible for the weight for which he passes Receipts. Apply to
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
Landing Contractors, Boree Bunder.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLARET. | FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX. Medoc | quarts at Rs. 12 | per dozen. |
| | ,, | pints at ,, 7½ | ,, |
| | St. Laurent | quarts at ,, 18 | ,, |
| | Chateau Beiasse | ,, at ,, 25 | ,, |
| BURGUNDY. | Cognac tres vieux | at ,, 25 | ,, |
| | ,, Champagne | at ,, 35 | ,, |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOOK. | FROM C. S KUPFERBERG MAYENCE. Schwarzberg | quarts at Rs. 30 | p. doz |
| | Imperial | quarts at ,, 32 | ,, |
| | ,, | pints at ,, 17 | ,, |
| | Die Perle des Rheins | quarts at ,, 35 | ,, |
| | Moselle | ,, at ,, 24 | ,, |
| | ,, | pints at ,, 13 | ,, |
| | Johannisberg | quarts at ,, 33 | ,, |

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large consignment of STONE BOTTLED PORTER, of best quality, by J. & R. TENNENT, XXX., per ship "*City of Vienna*:"
Quarts.....Rs. 6 per Dozen.
Pints..... ,, 3½ ,,
N. V. OURRANG and Co.
5 Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Quarts, .....Rs. 18 per doz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Pale Sherry, | Quarts, | ,, | 23 ,, |
| Pale Sherry, | Quarts, | ,, | 24 ,, |
| Fine Burgundy, | Quarts, | ,, | 15 ,, |
| Fine Pale Brandy, | Quarts, | ,, | 27 ,, |
| Orange Bitters, | Quarts, | ,, | 15 ,, |

At J. A. BROWN & Co.,
15th May 1868. 1, Deane Lane.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE | Quarts in Cases of | 1 doz. each | |
| Do. | Pints do. | 2 ,, | |
| MOSELLE | Quarts do. | 1 ,, | |
| Do. | Pints do. | 2 ,, | |
| HOOK | (Hockheimer) Quarts. do. | 1 ,, | |
| Do. | (Marcobrunner) Qts. do. | 1 ,, | |
| EAU DE COLOGNE | 6 Bottles in a Box | | |

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) ,, 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

PRICE LIST:—

| | | Quarts | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE. | La Perle | Titus Newhouse | ,, 30 |
| | Rubis | do. | ,, 26 |
| | Champagne | do. | ,, 24 |
| | Champagne | do. | ,, 18 |
| | Champagne, Superior | B. & E. Perrier | ,, 30 |
| | Aux Armes de Reims | Gust Gibert | ,, 24 |
| | Aux 2 Ecussons | do. | ,, 28 |
| | Aux Medailles | do. | ,, 31 |
| | Sillery | E. Irroy & Co. | ,, 38 |
| SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE. | Sparkling Schwarrhasberg F. Kehrmann, Quarts | | 34 |
| | do. Hock | do. | ,, 22 |
| | do. Moselle | do. | ,, 22 |
| | do. Moselle No. 2 | Titus Newhouse | ,, 30 |
| | do. Moselle No. 2 | do. Pints | 31 |
| | do. Moselle No. 1 | do. Quarts | 22 |
| | do. Moselle No. 1 | do. Pints | 22 |
| STILL HOCK. | Laubeuheimer | G. M. Pabstman Son. | Quarts 15 |
| | Queen Victoria Vineyard | do. | ,, 48 |
| | do. | do. | ,, 54 |
| | Hochheimer | Gebr. Schmits | ,, 34 |
| | Rudesheimer | do. | ,, 33 |
| | Schloss Johannisberg | do. | ,, 36 |
| CLARETS. | Chateau Larose | H. Hernozant & Co. | Quarts 24 |
| | Chateau de Frands, H. and C. Balaresque | | ,, 19 |
| | Chateau Puisasquin | R. G. Hobbs & Co. | ,, 17 |
| | Chateau de Issau | do. | ,, 34 |
| | Margaux | do. | ,, 13 |
| | Barsac White Wine | do. | ,, 15 |
| | Clos Fourtet St. Emillion | do. | ,, 28 |
| | Eagles Pauliac | do. | ,, 24 |
| | Milon Pauliac | do. | ,, 34 |
| | St. Julien Medoc | do. | ,, 15 |
| | St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case) | Van Overzee & Co. | ,, 36 |
| SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES. | Sherry No. 2 | Titus Newhouse | Quarts. 18 |
| | do. ,, 3 | do. | ,, 22 |
| | do. ,, 4 | do. | ,, 28 |
| | Port Wine ,, 1 | do. | ,, 18 |
| | do. ,, 2 | do. | ,, 22 |
| | do. ,, 3 | do. | ,, 28 |
| | Burgundy Ports | R. G. Hobbs & Co. | ,, 12 |
| | do. | do. | ,, 16 |
| | Brandy | do. | ,, 16 |
| | do. | do. | ,, 24 |
| | do. | H. Hibelot & Co. | ,, 18 |
| | do. | do. | ,, 20 |
| | do. | John Backes | ,, 14 |
| | do. | Oliver Feyrac | ,, 16 |
| | Old Cognac | R. G. Hobbs & Co. | ,, 30 |
| | do. | Blanchy Freres & Co. | ,, 22 |
| | Best do. | do. | ,, 30 |
| | Best do. | R. G. Hobbs & Co. | ,, 36 |
| | Vermuth Superior | ,, | ,, 16 |
| | Absynthe | ,, | ,, 30 |
| | Ginger Wine | Titus Newhouse | ,, 17 |
| | Old Jamaica Rum | do. | ,, 20 |
| | Bonekamp of Maagbitter | do. | ,, 20 |

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

CIGAR LAMPS.
(TREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)
TO SMOKERS, CLUBS, AND REGIMENTAL MESSES,
These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Rs. 25-0. Rs. 28-0
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited

MANILLA CIGARS.

| | Cash | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, per thousand | Rs. 90 | Rs. 100. |
| Regalias (very fine) per box of 125 | Rs. 17 | Rs. 20. |

VERY CHOICE QUALITY.
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
"LACOUBA" BRAND.
Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro,
In boxes of 100 each.

| Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|
| Rs. 36-0 | Rs. 40-0 |

"ESCULAPIO I VILLAR" BRAND.
Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro,
In boxes of 50 each.

| Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|
| Rs. 18-0 | Rs. 20-0 |

The above are very choice and in fine condition.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.
SPECTACLES.
(Real Brazilian Pebbles, Concave and Convex.)

| | Cash Rs. | a. | Credit Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mounted in Gold Single Branch per pair | 22 | 8 | 25 | 0 |
| Do. do Double Branch ,, | 27 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Mounted in Best Blue Steel ,, | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

EYE GLASSES.
(Real Brazilian Pebbles, Concave and Convex.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single, Plain Roughed Rim each | 3 | 8 | 4 0 |
| Do Mounted in Tortoiseshell each | 4 | 8 | 5 0 |
| Double, Mounted with gilt Steel Spring per pair | 9 | 0 | 10 0 |

COLOURED GLASSES.
(Of carefully selected, perfect, Glass.)
Blue, Green, Neutral, and Smoked,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eye Preservers (Horse Shoe Spectacles with side Piece) per pair | 9 | 0 | 10 0 |
| Goggles (in in case complete) per pair | 3 | 0 | 3 8 |
| Railway Spectacles | 9 | 0 | 10 0 |
| Spoon Shaped Spectacles | 9 | 0 | 10 0 |

CATARACT SPECTACLES.
(Real Brazilian Pebbles.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mounted in Steel only—2½, 2¾, 4¼, 4½ inch per pair | 9 | 0 | 10 0 |
| (Other numbers obtained to medical order.) | | | |

READING GLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Mounted in hard wood or Ivory with Brass Sockets,) 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 inch from | 4 | 8 | to 20 0 |

EYE SHADES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Green Silk | each. | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Double Green Silk | ,, | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| The Occhio nabra Double | ,, | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Black, Blue Brown or Green | ,, | | |

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.
(Very carefully finished.)
For persons of all ages ..... 13 8 15 0

(Of the above, Railway Spectacles only are not at present available, although expected by an early mail.)
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS.
Fresh Overland supplies on Sale by
THE SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

## INSURANCES.

LONDON & ORIENTAL